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OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, 2 cents per copy—\$7 per

THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 64

cents per copy, or \$3 per annum in advance.

The Herald is published every day, except on

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Volume XVI, No. 363.

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STOFFANI PLACE—THE PANORAMA OF THE WORLD'S

FAMOUS PLACES.

ASTOR PLACE—PROF. ANDERSON'S SOBERE MYSTE-

RIOS.

New York, Wednesday, December 31, 1851.

This Morning's Summary.

Kossuth proceeded from Baltimore to Wash-

ington yesterday morning, and was received by Sena-

tors Shields and Sedgwick, and a large crowd of

people. After reaching his hotel, he had a private

interview with Mr. Webster, who, it is said, pro-

mised to give him an introduction to the President

to-day. The Magyar was then waited upon by the

democratic Jackson Association, who, in their ad-

dress, approved of the non-intervention doctrine of

their city's guest, and invited him to partake of

their hospitality on the 8th of January—the anni-

versary of the battle of New Orleans. Kossuth's

response to this association will be read with great

interest by all politicians, both native and foreign.

In a very few words, he reviews affairs, generally,

in the Old and New World, draws his inferences,

makes his comparisons, expresses his views, and re-

minds them that he has nothing to do with party

questions in this country. Upon the whole, it can-

not be said that he has met with a unanimous and

cordial welcome at the capital of the nation.

The proceedings of the abolitionists and socialists in this

city have materially injured him in the estimation

of many of our Southern legislators, and they will

stand aloof until they have an opportunity of

understanding his principles more thoroughly.

Considerable excitement was produced in the

House of Representatives yesterday, by the move-

ment for a committee to wait on Kossuth, and in-

troduce him to that body. How the affair ended

we cannot tell, for the telegraphic wires gave out

in the midst of the debate. The discussion and

carrying among members of the lower branch

of Congress, may be considered as indicative

of the feeling of the people in the districts to

which they belong, relative to the cause of the

great Hungarian. But few of the Southern

representatives are prepossessed in his favor—

many do not approve of his non-intervention policy,

and others dislike the manner in which he has been

courted and feasted by the New York abolitionists;

and now that Kossuth has denied all sympathy for

these pretended philanthropists, we shall not be

surprised to find that several of the Northern mem-

bers are opposed to him also. However, all this

wresting of time and the people's money, in specu-

lating, should be dispensed with at once. That

he will be received by the House, there can be little

doubt, and it is therefore useless to throw away

any more time or breath upon the subject.

We understand that the drawing of the American

Art Union lottery, which was deferred till this

evening, has again been postponed till the names

of fifteen thousand persons shall be enrolled on the

books of the institution. The committee of man-

agement state that the expenses of the concern are

very heavy and the funds very light, and partly at-

tribute the latter fact to the Kossuth excitement,

which recently absorbed a large portion of the at-

tention of our citizens, and abstracted, perhaps,

some of the money from their pockets.

In the Board of Aldermen, last evening, the

nominations of George W. Mott, Chief of Police,

made by Mayor Kingland to them for confirma-

tion, came up again for consideration. The mat-

ter has been slumbering for some time past, and

as the functions of the present board expire with

the present year, a bold push was made to remove

Mr. Maxwell from office. The resolution for con-

firmation was on the yeas and nays—lost, by a vote

of eight to ten. It is doubtful whether the Mayor

will make any other nomination to this Board of

Aldermen—five days, it seems, are allowed by law

for that purpose; and, if the Mayor avails himself

of that time, it will then carry the confirmation

of a Chief of Police into the Board of Aldermen

last evening, as we have no doubt that the new

Common Council are equally capable of judging

for the welfare of the city as the present Board,

who have just been kicked out of office by the popu-

lar voice of an outraged people.

A resolution was concurred in from the Board of

Assistants, dispensing with the advertising for con-

tractors to pave Broadway with the Russ pavement,

as Russ and Reed had a patent right for their

mode of paving, and therefore no others could in-

fringe on their rights. The Mayor will now, how-

ever, doubt, sign the contract. It is the only

durable pavement this city has ever been blessed

with. It must be done.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen, last evening,

passed a resolution adhering to their former ac-

tion, and that of the other Board, for the re-build-

ing of Washington Market, notwithstanding the

veto of the Mayor.

STREANER ATTACK ON MADAME JULIE DE MAR-

GHERITTE.—The Day Book of last evening, in some

rather unpolite comments on Mrs. Forrest and her

character, contains a most violent attack upon the

character of Madame Julie de Margueritte, the

author, who recently furnished so many well

written and piquant articles on "Art and Artists,"

which appeared in the columns of the very same

journal that assails her.

When we were in London last summer, we made

inquiry about this lady, and were informed that she

is the eldest daughter of Doctor Granville, a distin-

guished physician in Piccadilly; that she was

highly educated on the Continent, and married

there to a gentleman of respectability and charac-

ter, who is living here with her and their two

young children. The gossip here, on which the at-

tack is founded, springs from some affair which took

place last summer, at Lebacon Springs, in which

Mr. G. G. Foster and Mr. Charles E. Lister were

very seriously involved. The best defence and ex-

planation, all round, would be a full statement of

the whole affair, with the incidents and correspon-

dence, from alpha to omega. The editor of the Day

Book seems to be unaccountably savage on the

occasion.

## Critical Condition of France and Europe.

What will Louis Napoleon next do?

What is the inquiry of the most vital import and terrible magnitude, at the present moment, affecting as it does the very existence of constitutional liberty throughout the European continent. The game is up; the reckless hunter has entered upon the chase which must either close abortively and disgracefully to him, or result in the complete success of his designs—the establishment of a military government on the ruins of republicanism in France. Louis Napoleon has proved himself at once, wily, ambitious and unscrupulous. Deeply and warily he has laid his plans. Boldly and fearlessly he has carried them into operation; and the result can hardly fail to be the consummation of his ambitious project—the re-erection of the imperial throne of his uncle over the demolition of the French republic. His most wily and successful stroke of policy, in advance, was the re-investiture of the people with the right of universal suffrage; thus ministering to their self-love and advancing his own popularity, at the same time that he was disarming his enemies of their most efficient weapon.

The immediate consequence of his coup d'etat, it requires no prophetic pen to foresee. The French people, harassed by the evil attendant on the capriciousness of the *corrupt* and the instability of their political affairs, will support the measures of Louis Napoleon, and clothe him with full dictatorial powers which he demands. He will undoubtedly get the vote. But this will only be the beginning of the end. Order being thus once more re-established in France, it will be incumbent on Louis Napoleon to provide for the employment of his vast army, to prevent them turning attention to the political condition of their country. He must minister to the national military ardor and love of glory; and we should have but a very imperfect conception of his character did we imagine that he will be very scrupulous as to the means in quo.

Now that the Russian autocrat and his Austrian satellite have reduced to the peace of desolation all the countries which are under their sway—now that Hungary is trodden down to the very dust, and every vestige of liberty has been erased from Italy—now that Eastern Europe offers no field for the extension of despotism—the triumvirate of that principle—Nicholas, Francis Joseph, and Louis Napoleon—will doubtless direct their combined energies against Great Britain, which has been called by Mr. Walker, in one of his late speeches, the "breakwater of liberty" on the European continent. Louis Napoleon, who has such a penchant to imitate his uncle in his career, assimilates to him also in his implacable hatred towards the English aristocracy, and particularly the free press of England, and would willingly carry into execution the old project formed by him, of an invasion of that country. His expeditions to Strasburg and Boulogne prove that he is capable of the wildest attempts; but we must not regard such an one as so chimerical or impracticable as it may at first sight appear. Louis Napoleon, urged on and supported by his two despotic colleagues, (who have their own motives to subserve,) would readily find or create a *casse-belli*, and could, with the powerful steamships of France, effect, from the old cam of Boulogne, a landing of a hundred thousand troops on the English coast, and by setting up the now-unmeaning claps of universal suffrage, and the extinction of aristocracy, he would attract the masses of England, who would desert the standard of the British aristocracy, and not stand idly by as spectators; for notwithstanding that England is the only constitutional country in Europe—the only one where the freedom of the press is respected—yet it is undeniable that the millions are discontented and ripe for revolution, and would eagerly join in any movement for the overthrow of the aristocratic system under which the people have so long suffered, fattening on the fruits of their labors, and denying them the exercise of the prerogatives of freemen. The Catholics of England and Ireland might also be calculated on to lend their aid to the man who extinguished the fires of liberty in Rome, and reinstated the Holy Father on the Pontifical throne.

With such powers at his disposal, direct and collateral, the result presaged may be looked upon as more than a probability, and may not be very far in the dim future. We are in the commencement of a terrible future.

THE FORRESTER DIVORCE CASE.—This very extraordinary trial draws its slow length along, and will probably end somewhere in Anno Domini 1852. Curious documents, curious affidavits, and curious developments of social, political, editorial, dramatic, and hospitable life, are coming to view. A very amusing letter, offered in evidence, written by Mrs. Forrest to Mr. James Lawson, gives us the interesting philosophical views which she entertained of the wonderful doctrines of Fourierism, and the sad immorality of the editor of the New York Herald, who doubted and disbelieved in those doctrines. Probably the best commentary on Mrs. Forrest's practical belief in Fourierism, may be found in the scenes of jolly association held in Sixteenth street, so graphically depicted by some of the other witnesses.

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We again ask, who is the authorized British Minister in this country—a country so fortunate as to have one?

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General Houston will be in Washington again by the beginning or middle of next week. In the meantime, the other candidates for the Presidency, in the Senate, must bide their time.

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## Mr. CLAY UPON HIS RETURN.

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